

THE BLOOMFIELD CITIZEN

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IN THE CURRENT NUMBER.

TERMINAL NOTICES, FIFTY CENTS FOR RIGHT LINE,
EACH INSERTION. FOR LARGER SPACE AND FRE-
QUENT RATES, APPLY AS ABOVE.

The Administration.

Of political parties as of men the final test is that of results. "By their fruits ye shall know them." Professions are well enough in their way, but the general judgment of mankind is that a few well kept promises are better than many quickly forgotten. The final history of this administration will rest not on its professions, nor upon its record for a month or two months, but the results secured amid the turmoil of party strife, and the opposing forces of executive energy.

To the principles laid down in the inaugural address of President Cleveland, both Republicans and Democrats can assent. They were scarcely designed to indicate a policy upon the mooted questions of finance or the tariff, while clearly indicating the position of the Executive upon the subject of Civil Service Reform. Whether the President can continue to hold his negative position upon the tariff question the future alone can decide. For the present, he rests his popularity upon the careful, efficient and honest conduct of the public offices.

That some important changes should be made in the executive offices was to be expected. It is conceded that the great departments should be under the control of the ruling party, that the diplomatic service should answer to the recognized ideas of its chief. As to the other officers, two questions were to be decided, each involved in the other, and to some extent deciding the question of political morality. When the cry was started, "Turn the rascals out," it was supposed that there must be rascals in office, and that success meant their immediate discharge.

Success was achieved. The "very hungry and very thirsty" Democracy returned to power after a lapse of twenty-four years. The questions involved in the election furnished a very pretty dilemma for executive solution. For whether it is better to turn all Republican office-holders out as rascals, or admitting their honesty to prove the party false is hard to decide. The result would seem to indicate that in the main there was no fair complaint with the service, and that the cry of "turn the rascals out," was but to secure another innings for the "hungry and thirsty" battalions of Democracy. Either this, or the Republican Senate has compelled the executive to remove only cause. Therefore, the case stands as follows: Either the President sees no need of removals for cause, or is prevented from carrying out his convictions by the fear of the rejection of his nominees. We prefer to think him both honest and courageous; and therefore must conclude that there is not now and never was the deplorable state of morality supposed by some to exist in the public service.

The little episode at Rome, New York, but confirms this opinion. The slight deficiency of \$700, made good long ago, is made the subject of an executive letter to the Postmaster General removing the officer and appointing a new man in his place. To which we say, Amen. "Let no guilty man escape," even though the action looks like the destruction of a mosquito with a sledge-hammer.

Other appointments and dismissals have been made, some good, some bad; some in payment for political debts, some as rewards for a faithful and efficient discharge of duty. Avoid it all, it must be allowed that the Civil Service Law has thus far been maintained; that the country has been spared the shock of damaging dismissals without cause, that extreme partisanship has been checked and a step made towards a non-partisan service, free from the excitements of political contests and the jealousies of party bickering.

Upon the whole, the country breathes to-day more freely than four years ago, when party strife began with the appointment of Judge Robertson, to the Collectors of New York, and ended with the death of Garfield. The goal of a non-partisan service is worthy the ambition of any President, and the earnest effort of the good men of both parties. The country has seen enough of politics. Let us have peace.

The Express Trains.

As the time approaches when the new time-tables of trains is issued by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company, it becomes important to consider whether the running of express trains past the city of Newark produces any results which compensate for the inconvenience which it occasions to passengers doing business in the latter city.

The experiment has now been tried for more than a year, and the facts are well known and may be briefly stated.

The running time of the morning express from Bloomfield to Hoboken is twenty-seven minutes. The running time of the two earlier trains, which carry more passengers and make all the stops, is twenty-eight minutes.

The running time of the afternoon express from Hoboken to Bloomfield is twenty-seven minutes, while the next train which stops at both Newark and Roseville, covers the distance in twenty-nine minutes. Thus much as relating to passengers to New York. Now let us see how passengers to Newark are affected.

The usual running time from Bloomfield to Newark is eleven minutes, but any one who wishes to go to Newark between eight and nine o'clock must take the "express," and after being subjected to the annoyance of changing cars at Roseville, he finds that he has spent fifteen minutes on the road. Besides this, it occasionally happens that the connecting train from Orange is late, and thus a political delay ensues.

In the afternoon he is still more inconvenienced, for there is no train between 4:13 and 5:26, though the "express" thunders past at about 4:50—just the time when many persons would especially wish to come home.

Could any arrangement be more exasperating. No one is appreciably benefited by these express trains, and a very large number of the Newark passengers are seriously inconvenienced.

Now, we respectfully submit to those gentlemen who have been active in demanding express trains that, in common fairness, they shall cease to favor a plan which so injuriously affects their fellow patrons of the road; and we hope the Newark passengers will take measures to call the attention of Superintendent Reasoner to the facts as here stated.

Pneumonia.

The results which pneumonia produces in the body are well enough understood. The exciting cause is often seemingly apparent. The real nature of the disease is on the contrary wrapped as yet in impenetrable mystery. The essential cause merely guessed at. This may be disputed by some of my medical friends, but after reading the latest "discoveries," this is my reluctant conclusion. The most scientific treatment often miserably fails, and patients who, according to every rule should die, get well. A person having pneumonia is dangerously sick from the start, and the only safety is not to have it at all; and this brings me to what I have to say on the subject. For after the disease has once been contracted, or even suspected to have been contracted, there is only one sane course—get quickly into bed and send for your physician. The best skill in this case is helpless enough, and if there is any one point made clear by experience it is that a good start is worth all the rest of the treatment.

In addition to the essential inward cause, so to speak, there appears to be necessary, frequently, at least, some external or exciting cause to develop the disease into activity. If this enemy within the citadel is ever discovered such remedies will doubtless be found as to enable us to regard lightly the external ones. But in the meantime it seems the part of wisdom to prevent the operation of the exciting causes. Common sense declares what they are.

Our systems object to shock. Give them a chance to accommodate themselves and they can stand almost any exposure the world affords, but they will not stand a sudden change of any kind without protest, more or less pronounced. Give a person under ordinary circumstances three good meals a day and his stomach so far from objecting seems to like it; but give a starving man these same meals and you kill him.

To stand over a hot fire or in a cold wind does not necessarily do one any harm, but the system resents even unto death after the sudden change from hot to cold. I need not multiply examples of the pernicious effects of sudden and extreme changes. They are familiar to all. What but ill, then, ought to be expected when a lady goes from a warm room, or perchance from a kitchen range into a reception room where it is barely comfortable for her guest, who is encased in a heavy coat, and who has just come in from a temperature near zero. Or go into the street on a cold windy day and behold the scores of wretched creatures, male and female, looking cold and shivering. These are not the poor either. There are men with no overcoats or with the fronts all open to show the lining and ladies with fur collar and no cloaks. These same people doubtless have come from rooms where the thermometer marked in the eighties. Then again heavy clothing is worn all day and at night dress suits and low-necked dresses are donned for some entertainment. Does the system enjoy this treatment? Not at all. Will it resent it? Perhaps. It is the perhaps that must be guarded against. These exciting causes of disease may occur again and again without ill results, but if

they concur with some subtle predisposing cause the result may be fatal. When I have occasion to get into an evening dress suit in the Winter time I get into an extra suit of flannel at the same time. It is a little trouble, but comfort of body and peace of mind more than pay for it. It seems to me that the sudden and great changes of temperature to which people in these days subject themselves are cause enough to account for much of the increase of lung disease. Not only do they make violent changes in their clothing, but by maintaining more than Summer heat within their effect step from July to January in a moment of time.

The mere fact of being cold seems to be a powerful cause in exciting pneumonia, especially in the old; this too should be avoided by not being afraid to wear clothes enough and if necessary remaining in doors in extreme weather.

The debilitated, exhausted and worn out, fall a more ready prey to disease and pneumonia is no exception. The staunchest vessels sometimes founder, but the worn-out ship is doomed from the beginning of the storm.

The utmost care will not always secure immunity from this dreaded and dreadful disease, but certain it is that many a one falls a victim to it from gross misconduct.

I add the following pertinent health rules from the repository of good things from the Mail and Express.

Protect your ankles with thick hose and high shoes.

Damp clothing and moist drafts invite you to take a cold.

Never sit on a damp cushion, moist ground, or a marble or stone step, if you wish to avoid a sore throat.

Let your doctor do all your prescribing, and not yourself, your druggist, or your cousins, or their mothers, or their aunts, or all their hosts of friends.

The best lung protectors are dry feet and warm, comfortable body clothing, no exposures and no late suppers or dissipation.

Lundberg's Perfume, Edens.
Lundberg's Perfume, Marchal Niel Rose.
Lundberg's Perfume, Alpine Violet.
Lundberg's Perfume, Lily of the Valley.

BLOOMFIELD SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

Assets.	
Loans on bond and mortgage.....	\$65,800 00
Temporary loans, with collateral.....	1,200 00
United States Bonds (Market value).....	12,700 00
Interest due and accrued.....	2,183 79
Cash on hand and in Bank.....	6,132 18
	\$88,015 97
Liabilities.	
Due depositors, including interest at 4 per cent, this day credited.....	\$83,495 41
Surplus.....	\$4,520 56

The above is a true statement of the condition of the Bloomfield Savings Institution, on the morning of January 1, 1885.

JOSEPH K. OAKES, Vice-President,
THOMAS C. DODD, Treasurer,
SAMUEL CARL,
JAMES W. BALDWIN,
CHARLES ARKES,
Auditing Committee.

Money deposited on or before the first business day in January, April, July or October, will bear interest from those dates respectively, unless withdrawn before the next interest day. The interest days are January 1 and July 1, and the interest then credited itself bears interest thenceforth the same as a new deposit.

Bosch's Pure Fruit Wine,

An India-pensable, Invigorating and Blood-Strengthening Tonic.

For Medicinal and Communion Purposes.

NOTICE.—No time nor money has been spared in the effort of producing an unsurpassed native fruit wine of a full rich body and flavor, and of unquestionable purity. My object has been to supply a long-felt want in the community, a wine far superior to one-half of the imported wines, say nothing of the other half of base imitations manufactured in this country. A success of this kind is most flattering; it is the best for making wine alone, but for being able to furnish a wholesome article to those who need it, who are under the physician's care, and whose lives depend upon getting the pure article prescribed.

PRICE LIST of pure domestic Fruit Wine, pressed by G. H. Bosch, East Orange, N. J.

	Pts.	Fifth.	Qt.	Gal.
CONCORD GRAPE WINE.....	80c.	80c.	80c.	\$1.50
CATAWBA ".....	80c.	80c.	80c.	1.75
ISRAEL ".....	80c.	80c.	80c.	1.75
BLACKBERRY ".....	80c.	80c.	80c.	1.75
ELDERBERRY ".....	80c.	80c.	80c.	1.75
CHERRY ".....	80c.	80c.	80c.	1.75
WILD CHERRY ".....	80c.	80c.	80c.	1.75
PORT WINE, which cannot be excelled by the very finest imported (strictly pure fruit) per qt. 1.00				
SHERBET, of equal merit as Port Wine, per qt. 75c.				
Finest French Cognac, Imported, per gal. \$8.00				

ALSO FOR MEDICINAL USE.
Blackberry, Wild Cherry and Peach Brandy, the Celebrated Nectar, Monogram and Youngblood's Rye Whiskey, Pure Jamaica Rum, Holland Gin, Apple Whiskey, Grape Brandy, etc.
To procure the above wines in their pure state call at THE ONLY SALESROOM,
Tea Store, 90 and 92 Park Place,
Adjoining Park House,
Newark, N. J.

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY YOUR COAL

For the Winter, and the best coal in the Market is sold by

GILBERT & TAYLOR,
ALSO
KINDLING WOOD.

By the Cord, Sawed or Split.
Orders by Mail Promptly Attended to.

OFFICES: At Yard foot of Beach Street, and Next door to Post Office.

BENEDICT'S TIME DIAMONDS AND WATCHES A SPECIALTY.

IMPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS.
WATCHES, DIAMONDS, CHAINS,
HIGH JEWELRY AND SILVERWARE.

Having enlarged our Store, and made extensive improvements, we are the better enabled to display our large and choice stock.

West Side elevated train stop at Courtland st. near rear of Benedict Building. Ten minutes from 14th st.

BENEDICT BROTHERS,
KEEPERS OF THE CITY TIME.

Only Store, Benedict Building, Broadway & Courtland street.

Established 1821.

READ the Cards in the MIRROR BULLETIN

Recently placed in the Ladies' Room of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Depot, Bloomfield, all of which are of

RELIABLE BUSINESS FIRMS.

TO THE PEOPLE OF BLOOMFIELD!

When in NEWARK call at 783 Broad St., three doors above Market St., and we will show you the

Finest Line of Men and Boy's Overcoats and Suits

that have ever been manufactured for the Retail Trade.

Our Aim is to Get Your Trade and Keep it.

Car fare allowed on all purchases.

H. H. SMITH & CO.,

"RELIABLE CLOTHIERS,"

783 Broad Street, Newark.

ST. JULIEN'S RECORD BEATEN

JUST BY HAVING GOOD

Blankets, Lap Robes,

Surcingle, Whips, Etc.

Also Good Hand-Made Harness,

Trunks, Brushes, Currycombs, Sponges, Chamois, and all kinds of Horse Equipments, on hand or to order. N. B.—Trunks and Harness repaired neatly at short notice by

GEORGE W. WAY

Successor to

JAMES H. WAY,

Bloomfield Ave., - Bloomfield, N. J.

C. PARKER,

PHOTOGRAPHER

695 Broad Street,

NEWARK, N. J.

THE MUTUAL BENEFIT

LIFE

Insurance Company,

NEWARK, N. J.

AMZI DODD, - - - President.

ASSETS (Market Value).....\$37,589,927 61

LIABILITIES (4 per cent Reserve) 34,726,008 75

SURPLUS (Massachusetts Standard) 2,863,918 86

SURPLUS (New York Standard) 5,374,649 87

Policies Absolutely Non-Forfeitable After Second Year.

IN CASE OF LAPSE THE POLICY IS CONTINUED IN FORCE as long as its value will pay for; or if preferred, a Paid-up Policy for its full value is issued in exchange.

After the third year Policies are irrevocable, except as against intentional fraud; and ALL RESTRICTIONS AS TO TRAVEL OR OCCUPATION ARE REMOVED.

CASH LOANS are made to the extent of 50 per cent. of the reserve value, where valid assignments of the Policies can be made as collateral security.

Losses paid immediately upon completion and approval of proofs.

NONE BETTER.

THE NEW JERSEY

Business College.

764 & 766 Broad Street, Newark.

Offers superior instruction in the education of young men and ladies. Instruction will give this. Business Studies, Shorthand, Typewriting, German, etc. Write for Business Catalogue.

C. T. MILLER, Principal.

L. L. Tucker, Secy.

S. S. DUNNING,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Lehigh and Free Burning

COAL.

Also

Grain, Feed, Hay, Straw, Etc.

We invite owners of horses and cattle to examine our oats and feed. We are selling ground

"OLD"

Corn and Oats, which we guarantee to be strictly pure and sweet; also kindling wood by the barrel or load. Store on

Glenwood Ave., Bloomfield.

Time Tables.

Carefully corrected up to date

DEL. LACK. & WESTERN RAILROAD

Bareilly and Christopher Street Ferries.

TO NEW YORK

Leave Montclair—6:03, 7:15, 7:55, 8:28*, 9:15, 10:35, 11:55 a.m. 12:50, 1:40, 3:30, 4:45, 5:25, 6:10, 6:57, 8:15, 9:40, 11:05 p.m. 12:20 a.m.
Leave Glen Ridge—6:06, 7:17, 7:57, 8:30, 9:17, 10:37, 11:57 a.m. 12:53, 1:43, 3:32, 4:47, 5:27, 6:13, 7:00, 8:18, 9:43, 11:08 p.m. 12:23 a.m.
Leave Bloomfield—6:08, 7:19, 7:59, 8:31*, 9:19, 10:39, 11:59 a.m. 12:55, 1:45, 3:35, 4:49, 5:29, 6:15, 7:05, 8:20, 9:45, 11:10 p.m. 12:25 a.m.
Arrive Newark—6:23, 7:30, 8:10, 9:30, 10:50, 11:50 a.m. 1:08, 1:58, 3:47, 5:00, 5:40, 6:38, 7:26, 8:37, 10:08, 11:22 p.m. 12:34 a.m.
Leave Newark—6:50, 8:00, 8:40, 9:10, 10:00, 11:20 a.m. 12:20, 1:40, 2:30, 4:20, 5:30, 6:10, 7:10, 7:55, 9:10, 10:40, 11:55 p.m.

FROM NEW YORK

Leave New York—6:30, 7:20, 8:10, 9:30, 10:30, 11:20 a.m. 12:40, 2:10, 3:40, 4:30*, 4:50, 5:30, 6:20, 7:10, 8:30, 10:00, 11:15 p.m.
Leave Newark—6:40, 7:15, 7:58, 8:43, 10:03, 11:03, 11:53 a.m. 1:13, 2:44, 4:13, 5:26, 6:03, 6:53, 7:48, 9:08, 10:28, 11:53 p.m.
Arrive Bloomfield—6:51, 7:26, 8:09, 8:55, 10:15, 11:15 a.m. 12:05, 1:24, 2:55, 4:24, 5:04, 5:37, 6:15, 7:05, 8:00, 9:14, 10:50 p.m. 12:04 a.m. Arrive at Glen Ridge 2 minutes later.
* Indicates that train does not stop at Newark.

NEW YORK AND GREENWOOD LAKE R. R.

Chambers and 23d Street Ferries, New York.

TO NEW YORK

Leave Upper Montclair—5:28, 6:57, 7:49, 8:39, 10:47 a.m. 1:26, 3:42, 4:45, 7:00, 9:58 p.m.
Leave Montclair—5:32, 7:02, 7:55, 8:44, 10:52 a.m. 1:34, 3:47, 4:50, 7:11, 10:03 p.m.
Leave Bloomfield—5:38, 7:06, 7:59, 8:48, 10:56, a.m. 1:40, 3:51, 4:54, 7:14, 10:08 p.m.
Arrive Newark—6:25, 7:50, 8:40, 9:30, 11:40 a.m. 2:25, 4:40, 5:40, 7:55, 10:55 p.m.
Trains marked * will run Saturday nights only. Sunday trains from Montclair at 8:04 a.m. and 5:28 p.m.

FROM NEW YORK

Leave New York—6:00, 8:30, 12:00 a.m. 3:40, 4:40, 6:30, 8:00, 12:00 p.m. Leaves 23d Street 15 minutes earlier.
Arrive Bloomfield—6:49, 9:21, 12:43 a.m. 4:19, 5:23, 6:20, 7:05, 8:39, 12:47 p.m.
Arrive Montclair—7:02, 9:25, 12:49 a.m. 4:24, 5:29, 6:26, 7:11, 8:46, 12:52 p.m.
Arrive Upper Montclair—7:06, 9:29, 12:53 a.m. 4:28, 6:33, 6:31, 7:16, 8:50, 12:56 p.m.
Also a Saturday train from New York at 12 m. for the accommodation of theatre goers, arriving at Montclair at 12:52 a.m.
Sunday trains from New York at 8:45 a.m. and 6:45 p.m.

OWNERS OF HORSES.

Please Read and Preserve

Your attention is respectfully solicited to the facilities we are able to offer in all cases coming under our care and attention. The senior partner of our firm, with fifty years practical experience in the

SHOEING OF HORSES

and Treatment of the different Diseases of Feet and Limbs, still continues to give his special attention to all cases of lameness, and feels confident that, where the trouble is amenable to treatment, he can effect a cure.

The Shoeing Department is complete in every respect, and special attention given by competent hands toward improving the gait of the horse.

The completion of our new workshops gives us facilities unsurpassed for the execution of all orders in the way of Building or Repairing of your Rolling Stock.

Please call at your convenience and examine our facilities and references.

C. L. WARD & SON,

Bloomfield Ave., Bloomfield, N. J.

WM. COLFAX,

Cor. Broad Street and Belleville Avenue

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Dry Goods & Notions,

Staple and Fancy Groceries,

Crockery and Glassware,

OIL-CLOTHS AND WOODENWARE,

Flour, Feed, Grain and Hay.

All bought for CASH and